

Documents on Diplomacy: Resources

Key Players: Section III, *The Early Republic*

Adams, John First United States Minister to England. Adams also served in the Continental Congress, on the Paris Peace Commission, and later as the second President of the United States.

Ames, Fisher A U.S. Congressman from Massachusetts. He was well-known as an orator who supported Federalist positions. His most famous speech was given in defence of Jay's Treaty.

Breckenridge, John A U.S. Senator from Kentucky, Breckenridge was an advisor to Thomas Jefferson and the sponsor of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

Calhoun, John C. A leading South Carolina politician who served in the House, Senate, and Vice Presidency and was both Secretary of State (1844–1845) and Secretary of War.

"Citizen" Genêt (Edmond-Charles Genêt) French minister to the United States sent by the revolutionary Girondist regime. Genêt angered Washington by commissioning privateers to attack British shipping, which compromised American sovereignty. Washington demanded his recall, but his return to France would have meant his death since his faction had lost power. Genêt eventually became an American citizen.

Clark, George Rogers A General in the Revolutionary War, Clark later secured the Kentucky territory for Virginia. In 1793, he accepted a commission from Citizen Genet as major general of the armies of France on the Mississippi to fight the Spanish. The plan was abandoned when Genet was recalled.

Clay, Henry A Senator and Representative from Kentucky, Clay was appointed one of the commissioners sent to negotiate peace with

Great Britain in 1814. He later served as Secretary of State for President John Quincy Adams, 1825–1829.

Comte de Vergennes (Charles Gravier) The French Foreign Minister during the American Revolution. He convinced King Louis XVI to back the Americans. His title "Comte" is "Count" in English.

Gardoqui, Diego Maria de A Spanish diplomat raised in England who secretly funneled aid to the United States through his brother's trading house during the American Revolution. He was Spain's representative in the United States from 1784 to 1789 and conducted extensive negotiations with John Jay.

Gerry, Elbridge A U.S. Congressman appointed by President John Adams to serve on the crucial diplomatic delegation to France that was humiliated during the "X,Y,Z Affair." The Federalists accused him of supporting France when he did not immediately return after the mission's failure.

Hamilton, Alexander Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington, Hamilton became the leader of the Federalist faction. He called for war against France after the humiliation of the American delegation in the "X,Y,Z Affair." Hamilton was killed by Aaron Burr in an 1804 duel.

Hammond, George First British Minister to the United States, his presentation of credential on November 11, 1791, marked the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He served until August 1795.

Jackson, Andrew Later President of the United States, Jackson defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. That victory convinced Americans that they had defeated the British in the War of 1812.

Jay, John President of the Continental Congress, he was selected as the U.S. representative to Spain during the American Revolution. Jay signed the Paris Peace Treaty and served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Articles of Confederation. Jay was a strong supporter of the proposed Federal Constitution and contributed to the *Federalist Papers*.

Jefferson, Thomas Political figure, diplomat, scientist, architect, and author. Jefferson negotiated commercial treaties in Europe, served as U.S. Minister to France (1785–1789), the first Secretary of State (1790–1793), Vice President (1797–1801), and President (1801–1809.)

Kipling, Rudyard An English poet well-known for his celebration of British imperialism. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint Leader of the Haitian Revolution, he began his career during the slave uprising in 1791. Napoleon sent troops from France in 1801 to regain control of Haiti as a first step towards regaining control of French territory in North America. L'Ouverture was deported to France, where he died in prison in 1803.

Laurens, Henry President of the Continental Congress, in 1780 he was chosen to negotiate a loan for the colonies in Holland. Captured at sea by the British, Laurens was imprisoned in the Tower of London, charged with high treason, for the duration of the War. After his release, he traveled to Paris and served as one of the American Peace Commissioners. Laurens signed the Paris Peace Treaty.

Livingston, Robert One of the drafters of the Declaration of Independence, Livingston joined the Jeffersonians Republicans and opposed the Jay Treaty and other Federalist political positions.

Logan, George A United States Senator from Pennsylvania who traveled to France as a private citizen to try to negotiate an end to the Quasi War. Congress quickly passed legislation to prohibit private citizens from conducting diplomacy on the part of the United States which bears his name—the Logan Act.

Lord Dorchester of Canada (Guy Carleton) British military officer and Canadian provincial official. Carleton oversaw the British evacuation of New York City under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. He later served as Governor General of British North America, 1785–1795.

Louis XVI King of France during the American Revolution. His decision to provide material support and money to the Americans was key to their independence and also led to his own downfall. Louis XVI was executed in 1794 during the French Revolution.

Marshall, John A Federalist leader in Virginia, Marshall served as Secretary of State from 1800–1801. He was one of the three American diplomats who were known by the acronym, "X,Y,Z" during the sensational French bribery scandal. He and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney were expelled from France and returned to great popularity in the United States.

Monroe, James Military and political figure who served as U.S. Minister to France (1794–96), Minister to Great Britain (1803–1807). He assisted in the negotiation of the Louisiana Purchase, but failed in his attempt to negotiate the boundary with West Florida in 1804. Monroe later served as Secretary of State (1811–1817) and President (1817–1825.)

Morris, Gouverneur An officer in the Revolutionary War who served as an assistant to the powerful financier Robert Morris (no relation.) Gouverneur Morris was U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to France from 1792–1794. His diaries and dispatches chronicled some of the bloodiest events of the French Revolution.

Morris, Robert An American merchant who played a key role in financing the American Revolution. Morris served as the Superintendent of Finance under the Articles of Confederation and was later elected as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Unwise financial speculation led to bankruptcy in 1798 and he spent several years in prison.

Pinckney, Charles C. A South Carolina Federalist, Pinckney was a member of the American delegation at the heart of the "X,Y,Z" Affair. In 1804, Pinckney ran against Thomas Jefferson in the contest for President.

Taylor, John Presented the Virginia Declaration to Congress.

Webster, Daniel An American Congressman and Senator, Webster served as Secretary of State for three Presidents. As Secretary, he negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty defining the eastern boundary between the United States and Canada. Webster also wrote the letter, signed by President Fillmore that Matthew Perry presented to the Emperor of Japan. ■